The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1868. NO. 281.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FOURTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Penalties

Normal and Boarding School.

Proclamation and Proclamation

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The political Talegraam from Washington, with Secretary Welles and party, arrived at Norfolk yesterday.

A special dispatch from San Francisco states that the United States ship Lancaster had arrived with advices from Yokohama, Japan, dated July 11th. The Government party were defeated by the Southern Confederation after a severe contest. Yeddo and Hiogo were again under the Southern consul. The Mikado was a prisoner at Osaka. Southern had no force to oppose it. The foreign war ships remained neutral in the civil contest.

The Union State Convention met at Surrattsville on Wednesday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Senate and Third Congressional district.

Reports from the cotton crop in Georgia state the past very much the reverse. Unless the plant grows rapidly not over half of what was made last year will be secured. Accounts from Florida state that the worm is in the bolls, and the crop will be a failure. From the Carolinas, accounts are the same.

The funeral of Gen. Halpine will take place at his late residence, on Saturday next. John T. Hoffman, Gen. Hunter, Horace Greeley, Richard O'Gorman and other citizens of high standing are to be pall bearers.

It is said that Horace Greeley will accept the appointment of Register of New York, provided the salary and fees are all given to Mrs. Halpine.

The amount collected in the New York Catholic churches last Sunday, in aid of the Pope, was only seven thousand five hundred dollars.

James De Bruler, the Boston Watcher, declines having declined, and the President never has had one tendered, the congressional order from the floor to Mr. Johnson on the merits from impeachment. Notwithstanding this, it is positively asserted by those who ought to know, that such a letter was presented by Baron De Bruler to the President.

George Sessions and Louis Bennett are in Harrisburg, Philadelphia for collecting money from politicians to raise cash. They found more use of cash before there in the time of old Pennsylvania is in the weeds, but as the bags did not go up they were arrested.

The Congressional Committee, appointed to investigate the frauds in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, have reported in favor of further examination, and Secretary Welles has appointed a three-men master to look into the case to be composed of Admiral Davis, Gen. Meredith and Commodore Hull.

Mr. A. D. Gaily, the only Union member of the Texas State Senate during the Pendleton administration, was recently shot while standing in the door of his house, by a member of the Knights-Klan.

The good effects of the new tax law is shown, in the large increase of internal revenue receipts. Wednesday nearly a million of dollars were collected, and yesterday the receipts were more than one million.

Mr. Wm. Hage, the pioneer carpet weaver of Philadelphia, died at the age of eighty-five, on Wednesday, in that city.

Jim Fielding, an actor, got angry at Billy Sweet, a Dark Creek Democrat, the other evening in Philadelphia, and came near shaking him to death.

The Colored Soldier State Convention, which has been in session at Baltimore, adjourned Wednesday night. Arrangements were made for an organization of the colored people in these States, with a view of ultimately securing their political rights, and for the holding of a National Convention of colored men in Baltimore next week. Resolutions were adopted favoring the election of Grant and Colfax, thanking Sheridan for the President's Breach, and entreating the colored people to remain quiet in their relations to the white people. A resolution was adopted recommending the Freedmen's Bureau Woodmen Association to unite their interests with the Grand Woodmen Association of Maryland.

At Chesterfield, Massachusetts, a man named Hiram Pettingill, who is said to have been a mason or a stone servant, and to have been born in Vermont on the 4th of July, was crushed to death on the 4th inst. by stones which were in the cellar, and some women who, and refused to surrender. He refused and declared one of the assailants down. The latter then fired on him, and he immediately ran into the house, for their own safety. Pettingill was then dragged out of the house by the mob, and shot dead. The latter are in custody.

Yesterday a colored jury—the first of the kind in the State—was empanelled at Nashville for the trial of John Reynolds, indicted for larceny.

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Thomas Wood, one of the excursion party from Cape May, was fatally shot at Green Creek Point, N. J., yesterday afternoon by Ed-

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 Issues).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address

COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—The Executors of Thomas Little, Sr., deceased, offer for sale that very eligible and beautiful suburban retreat, situated in Oakland township, now Fourteenth Ward, city of Pittsburgh. This property contains 9¾ Acres, more or less, and is on the line of the East Liberty and Oakland Passenger Railroad, and about three fourths of a mile from Millvale and Shady Side Stations, Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The improvements consist of a Double Two-story Frame House, containing ten Rooms, a splendid new Wash and Spring House, with complete water arrangements, Stationary Washtubs, &c., and a never-failing supply of pure soft water from a spring. Also, a new patent Ice House and Cooling Room, with good supply of ice; a magnificent large cut stone and brick Stable, Carriage House and Barn, with accommodations for eight head of horses and cows. The grounds are well stocked with an abundance of the best selections of Dwarf and Standard Fruit Trees, all in bearing, with fine Shade and Evergreen, &c. Also, a fine Ice Pond and Summer Lake, and cut stone Fish Pond, supplied by never-failing springs of soft water. The premises are provided with fine roads and water-ways, drives and walks. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a fine home in a good quiet neighborhood, and easy of access. For price and further particulars inquire of MRS. MARY LITTLE, on the premises, SAMUEL D. BAIRD and THOS. LITTLE, Jr., No. 113 and 115 Second street, JOHN H. STEWART, City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A handsome new Residence (Italian style, just finished), of eight rooms, twelve foot hall; bath room, water closet, hot and cold water, range and hot air furnace; cistern and well. About ¾ acres of Ground; located on Mt. Washington. For view of cities and surrounding country this place has no superior. Inquire of MILLINGAR & BIDWELL. tf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—THE UNION PLANING MILLS AND BASH, DOOR AND PACKING FACTORY, with good working order. Located in the borough of New Brighton, Pa. Apply to WILLIAM S. BOYD & CO., No. 75 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—To purchase the Furniture and large front room in a dwelling pleasantly located within three minutes walk of the Postoffice in this city, is offered. The Furniture consists of a Carpet, two double Bedsteads, with Bedding, Bureaus, Washstands, Table, Chairs, &c. To a party of four respectable single gentlemen who may wish to obtain good boarding in the same house, this will be found a rare chance. Address J. L. S., Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PITTSBURGH PROPERTY—Monongahela Planing Mill Machinery, with a Lease for a term of years of the Mill and Lot. Large Lot 150x200 on Monongahela River, corner Cherokee and Bidwell streets, South Pittsburgh; very desirable as a Manufacturing Site. Three Dwelling Houses on Mount Washington. Lots 25x100; recently built. MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

FOR SALE—BARREL FACTORY—A complete Barrel Factory, consisting of machinery of the latest invention, will be sold cheap on account of a change in our business. Address HARTMANN, LAIST & CO., Lock Box 290, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—ENGINE—Steam Engine, 8 inch bore, 30 inch stroke and Boiler 18 feet long, 30 inch diameter, all complete ready to set up, nearly new. Inquire at the office of McCLINTOCK & COCHRAN, corner Rush and Fifth streets, old Ninth ward.

FOR SALE—CORN—Morrison & Devol, No. 75 Water street, have in store and for sale 12,000 bushels of Corn. tf

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A very desirable Building Lot in a good neighborhood near Woods's Run Station, P. F. W. and C. R. R., containing 2½ acres. Good spring of water on the place. Address X. Y., Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—Attention Physicians—the best Offices and in the best location in the city. Call or address 254 Penn street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—New Brick House of Five Rooms, in good location, Seventh Ward. Inquire of CRATHAM T. EWING, Attorney at Law, 69 Grant street. tf

CHECKERED FRONT

HEAVY RECEIPTS OF FLOUR

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Notwithstanding the General Advance in Price of Wheat.

Arrangements Now Complete.

White River and Snowflake

FLOURS IN BAGS WILL BE SOLD FOR

TWO WEEKS AT COST.

Call and see PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

T. C. JENKINS,

CHECKERED FRONT

LIBERTY STREET.

HERBST ORDINARY.

NO. 61 FOURTH STREET.

Dinner served from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SOUP. FISH.

Clam, Baked White,

MEATS.

Roast Beef, Roast Lamb,
Roast Mutton, Chicken Pie,
Mutton, Caper Sauce, Boiled Ham,
Irish Lobscouse, Roast Turkey,
Corned Beef, Roast Chicken,
Veal Pie,

RELISHES.

Tomatoes, Sliced Tomatoes,
Worcestershire Sauce, Gherkins,
Tarta Relishes, Beets,
French Mustard, Cole Slaw,
Cucumbers,

VEGETABLES.

Mashed Potatoes, Green Corn,
Baked Potatoes, Succotash,
Roast Potatoes, Cabbage,
Cymlelines, Egg Plant,
Tomatoes,

DESSERT.

Pies, Cake,
Green Apple, Lady and Sponge,
Huckleberry,

Ice Cream and Water Ices, Chocolate, Tea or Coffee. Boston Brown Bread and home made Bread, for sale at Counter.

JUST OPENED.

BLACK and COLORED GROS GRAINED SILK, rich and heavy.

CHECKED, CREPE, SUMMER SILKS AND FOULARDS.

SILK POPLINS, GRANIT POPLINS, CHENE POPLINS,

BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS,

BLACK TAMISE and BOMBASINS,

3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 Black and White Bernani,

5-4 Black Iron Barege,

Rich Printed Organdies,

Jaconets, Piques, Percales, and Chintzes,

Black Thibet and Cashmere shawls,

Brocha, Llama, Silk, Grenadine and Berege Shawls,

Llama-Lace Shawls and Robands,

Silk Baeques and Mantillas,

Nottingham and Tambroided Lace Curtains,

JAS. CALDWELL,

120 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LESSEE.....MARAER RUSH
MANAGER.....JOSEPH C. FOSTER

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

Complimentary Benefit to Gov. Foster.

The Veteran Manager, on which occasion he will appear for the last time on any stage.

NUMBER NIP STILL TRIUMPHANT.

FRIDAY, August 7th, the performance will commence with the roaring farce of SLASHER AND CRASHER, to be followed by a scene from J. G. FOSTER'S Drama of the INVASION OF RUSSIA.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, GOV. FOSTER.

To conclude with the Great Pantomime of NUMBER NIP, OR, HARLEQUIN JUM, THE PIPER'S SON, in which will be introduced the Great Transformation scene.

Saturday, grand family matinee—admission 25c. Saturday night benefit of the FOSTER BROTHERS, when a tremendous Bill will be given.

Any persons having claims against the Management must present them before 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday.

GENUINE

SCOTCH PEBBLE

SPECTACLES.

AN ARTICLE THAT WE CAN

Guarantee to Improve the Sight.

The best of References can be given if required as to their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,

56 FIFTH STREET,

Opposite Masonic Hall.

ward J. Campbell, of New York. Campbell was armed and lodged in East Greenwich jail. Morse and four companions joined Campbell, and then attempted to whip him.

Business on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was temporarily interrupted by the flood, has been fully resumed.

BY MAILS.

The name of Bishop Spalding's flock, announced yesterday morning, was an error. The monolithic lie rose the bed in which he was sleeping, accidentally caught fire. In trying to extinguish the flames his clothes ignited and before assistance could reach him, he was very badly burned from the effects of which he died Tuesday evening. Bishop Spalding has not been connected with the Catholic Church in Louisville, and his sudden death has not a gloom over the whole city.

At the municipal election in New Albany on Tuesday, the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by one hundred and forty-two votes —a Republican gain of seven hundred votes. Republican spoke there as fought, on last Saturday, with what effect Tuesday's election demonstrates. New Albany has always been a strong Democratic stronghold.

There is considerable excitement over new discoveries of silver veins, fifteen miles west of Georgetown, Colorado, and townsend in such excitement as to almost demoralize. The surface ores are said to assay one thousand dollars per ton.

Last Sunday night eight Democrats in Sumner county, disguised as Ku Klux, took a colored man, residing three miles north of Gallatin, Tennessee, named Spencer Gibbs, out of his house, stripped him naked, and gave him one hundred and fifty stripes with a hickory twig. Gibbs is about fifty years old and is a thrifty and respectable man.

A performance up from the southern part of Sumner, near Mt. Vernon, a prominent politician of Democratic county, was taken out of his house on Saturday night, and whipped by a party of disguised men. The victim has been very prominent in the Democratic party, and is charged with having opposed the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Rebel Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has ordered that the primary elections for candidates for Mayor and Treasurer shall be held under the Crawford county system. The Democratic Executive Committee of the county, which has control of the machinery in the city subject to the approval of the voters are in favor of it, since the committee would not have to be stuffed.

The Reading Dispatch says the outpouring in Berks county was nearly for Seymour, on several occasions, and in different parts of all Berks, they have voted to form clubs for the campaign, but in every case the attempt has proved futile. The Democracy, what little there is left, are quite confident in government, would have without go the republican ticket. When the friends of Democracy in Pennsylvania won't unite, it is apparent it cannot be expected that anything in November than Seymour and Blair.

The Boys in Blue of Huntington county have appointed a committee of one from each township to meet for the campaign in behalf of their candidate for Grant. The committee will meet at the Court House in Huntington on the 15th to organization.

S. H. Woodruff, of Altoona, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Blair county, has declined his nomination of the nomination.

A Grant and Colfax ratification meeting will be held in Huntington on Tuesday evening next, which will be addressed by Thomas E. Cochran, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Colonel S. E. Dale, esq., of Chambersburg.

The Republicans of Hollidaysburg will hold an enthusiastic meeting this evening, to perfect the organization of a Grant and Colfax Club, and to make other arrangements for the campaign.

W. L. Scott, of Erie county, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress, and says he will not accept a nomination from a regularly constituted convention. Rather inconsistent even for a semi-armed soldier, just out of the sheriff's office, says the Lewistown Gazette.

The Republicans of Beaver county are actively at work, and Grant and Colfax clubs are being organized in the several districts. A club will be organized at the Court House in Beaver, by the Republicans of the borough, on Saturday evening, and on the night the Republicans of Beaver township will organize.

The Republicans of Waterford, Erie county, had a large meeting on Saturday evening last, and a spontaneous Grant and Colfax banner was raised by that. McLaughlin, a veteran Democrat and a citizen of Erie, addressed the meeting. A Waterford correspondent says: "We expect to hold a mass meeting here during the campaign. A letter from Joe Barnett, of Wesleyville, Erie county, has been received here. He will come and speak for us. Waterford township and borough will do their duty in the coming campaign. Erie county will roll up a rousing majority for Grant and Colfax. We are ready for the fight, and we are going to win. Erie county will be good for four thousand for Grant and Colfax."

The Grant Club of Washington, Pa., are making arrangements for a grand ratification meeting in that borough on Monday, August 10th.

The Republicans of Dunmore, Luzerne county, have organized a Grant and Colfax Club. Luzerne county Republicans intend to give a grand ratification meeting in that county October and November, when enlightened naturalization papers will be issued after.

At a meeting of the Ludwick (Westmoreland county) Grant Club, held Saturday evening, resolutions were adopted declaring that in the impending important there should be a thorough organization of those who, irrespective of past political party names, stood heartily in favor of the principles of peace with honor and universal suffrage, and to that end a meeting was called to be held at Greensburg, on Wednesday, August 12th, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a county and College Club.

The Democracy of Mifflin county have found buried the following notice: Assembly—Jno D. Taylor; Prothonotary—J. S. Rhodes; Register—John Bonn; Commissioner—Andrew Hershberger; District Attorney—James K. Kellett.

A German Grant and Colfax club was organized in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, the meeting being large and enthusiastic. The club resolved that the Republican party is guided by the principles of public justice in its declaration that the naturalization of persons in regard to the late question, and of universal liberty and equality in regard to the non-exclusion of the rebel element from power, while loyalty and the approval issues of the day and whereas, the same party is and always has been in favor of the great self-evident principles of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal," and endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that therefore it is only the Republican party which we can recognize as the true representative of those glorious Democratic principles.

The Republican County Convention of Carbon met on Monday, at Mauch Chunk, and nominated the following ticket, which, it is believed, will carry Carbon county: Congress—Republican pair of wool blankets. Assembly—Captain Daniel Kalbfus. Assembly—Captain J. D. Lentz. District Attorney—Colonel J. B. Reynolds. Commissioner—Capt. Aaron Thomas. Coroner—Lieut. John Brinhart. Auditor—Lieut. Thomas Wasselman.

J. C. Sykes, President of the Iron Workers' Sub Union, has issued an address to the workingmen in every county, town and township in the Fourteenth Congressional District, to organize Labor Leagues or Unions, with a view of meeting the Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress. This means not to the Democracy, who are in a hopeless minority in the District.

Ohio County Fairs for 1868.

The next fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society will be held Sept. 15-18; the Allen county fair, at Lima, Sept. 15-18; Bellevue, at St. Clairsville, Sept. 22-25; Butler, at Hamilton, Sept. 8-11; Champaign, at Urbana, Sept. 15-18; Clark, at Springfield, Sept. 22-25; Clermont, at Boston, Sept. 8-11; Columbia, at New Lisbon, Sept. 22-25; Coshocton, at Coshocton, Sept. 7-11; Cuyahoga, at Cleveland, Sept. 8-11; Darke, at Greenville, Sept. 15-18; Defiance, at Defiance, Sept. 15-18; Delaware, at Delaware, Sept. 15-18; Fairfield, at Lancaster, Sept. 15-18; Fayette, at Washington, Sept. 15-18; Gallia, at Gallipolis, Sept. 15-18; Geauga, at Burton, Sept. 22-25; Greene, at Xenia, Sept. 15-18; Hancock, at Findlay, Sept. 15-18; Harrison, at Cadiz, Sept. 15-18; Henry, at Napoleon, Sept. 15-18; Highland, at Hillsboro, Sept. 15-18; Hocking, at Logan, Sept. 15-18; Holmes, at Millersburg, Sept. 15-18; Huron, at Norwalk, Sept. 15-18; Jackson, at Jackson, Sept. 15-18; Jefferson, at Steubenville, Sept. 15-18; Knox, at Mount Vernon, Sept. 15-18; Lake, at Painesville, Sept. 15-18; Licking, at Newark, Sept. 15-18; Logan, at Bellefontaine, Sept. 15-18; Lorain, at Elyria, Sept. 15-18; Madison, at London, Sept. 15-18; Marion, at Marion, Sept. 15-18; Medina, at Medina, Sept. 15-18; Meigs, at Pomeroy, Sept. 15-18; Miami, at Troy, Sept. 15-18; Monroe, at Woodsfield, Sept. 15-18; Montgomery, at Dayton, Sept. 15-18; Morgan, at McConnelsville, Sept. 15-18; Morrow, at Mount Gilead, Sept. 15-18; Muskingum, at Zanesville, Sept. 15-18; Perry, at New Lexington, Sept. 15-18; Pickaway, at Circleville, Sept. 15-18; Pike, at Piketon, Sept. 15-18; Portage, at Ravenna, Sept. 15-18; Preble, at Eaton, Sept. 15-18; Putnam, at Ottawa, Sept. 15-18; Richland, at Mansfield, Sept. 15-18; Ross, at Chillicothe, Sept. 15-18; Sandusky, at Fremont, Sept. 15-18; Scioto, at Portsmouth, Sept. 15-18; Seneca, at Tiffin, Sept. 15-18; Shelby, at Sidney, Sept. 15-18; Stark, at Canton, Sept. 15-18; Summit, at Akron, Sept. 15-18; Trumbull, at Warren, Sept. 15-18; Tuscarawas, at New Philadelphia, Sept. 15-18; Union, at Marysville, Sept. 15-18; Warren, at Lebanon, Sept. 15-18; Wayne, at Wooster, Sept. 15-18; Williams, at Bryan, Sept. 15-18; Wood, at Bowling Green, Sept. 15-18; Wyandot, at Upper Sandusky, Sept. 15-18.

The United States steamer Camargo has been towed off in the Straits of Magellan, and was expected at Valparaiso in a few days.

At an adjourned meeting of tobacco dealers, and manufacturers in New York yesterday, resolutions were adopted that all tobacco and snuffs should be cancelled in conformity with the new law, and requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the laws and penalties after the 15th of August.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that General Halpine died from congestion of the brain and spinal chord from the accidental use of chloroform.

One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven fire escapes have been erected in New York by order of the Superintendent of Buildings since the first of January, and including back lots, &c., nearly three thousand houses are now provided with means of escape in case of fire.

John Callahan, an engineer, has been arrested in New York for a theft committed in Havana, and committed to await a requisition from the Governor General.

The annual festival of the Brooklyn Schutzenbund commenced Wednesday.

The Chilean Congress has abolished imprisonment for debt.

A cigar dealer, named George Zimmerman, committed suicide in Philadelphia yesterday, by blowing out his brains.

The office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Broadway, N. Y., was robbed about two o'clock yesterday afternoon of forty thousand dollars in United States 5-20 bonds, new issue.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

ROLLINS'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

GOV. WARMOUTH'S CALL FOR ARMS.

Concentration of Troops South.

Mr. Chase's Remarks in Richmond.

REVENUE SUPERVISORS IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1868.

Mr. Rollins's Resignation.

The President has indorsed no acceptance upon the letter of resignation of Mr. Rollins, and returned it to Secretary McCulloch. Mr. Evans married lodgy, and the question whether this acceptance by the President causes the office, will be decided in Cabinet to-morrow. The indorsement of the President affords no indication whether the resignation is accepted as an unconditional one or on the terms in which it is tendered. Deputy Commissioner Rachel is in charge of the office. Colonel Johnston is present, whether Mr. Rollins will adhere in case the Attorney General officially pronounces the office vacant.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Warmouth's Call for Troops.

Horrible Outrages Daily Perpetrated

Secret Organization of Assassins.

No Peace for Union Men.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Gen. Warmouth's official requisition on the President for forces, and with it to restore peace in Louisiana, was presented by Lieut. Gov. John F. Dustin, of Rockford, Gen. Warmouth endorses several letters from citizens and officers, setting forth the horrible outrages that are daily being perpetrated in portions of the State. He says that in many Parishes there exists no protection for colored or white, and that men are shot down on the roads and in their houses, without any opportunity being taken to bring the offenders to justice. The Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District refuses to go to the Parish of Franklin without a force sufficient to protect him. The Sheriff of that Parish, a Democrat, has resigned, confessing his inability to make arrests. President Dunn is now in the Parish, and is afraid to leave the house, and their lives have thus far been saved only by armed men, who volunteered to guard them. Mr. Hodgeden, Deputy Assessor of Internal Revenue, has been shot down in cold blood, and men, women and children have recently been murdered in the Parish of St. Landry by bands of armed men, who remain unpunished. The number of men killed in that Parish is at a hundred and fifty now have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half, and that there seems to be a united determination on the part of the Democracy to carry Union white men and leading colored men, so as to be able to modify the views of the colored people into voting as they shall direct.

A secret organization, founded for the purpose of keeping colored men in a condition of servitude, is at work. It dates in Louisiana from the Parish of Tensas, and is known as the Knights of the White Camelia. There are military branches of this secret organization on foot in the city of New Orleans. They come mostly in the shape of night, and it is said that the police are in sympathy with it, and the Legislature some weeks since, when it was proposed from re-enacting the statute of 1865, by the presence of United States troops. It is said that the Governor has been unable to get police to enforce the Habeas Corpus Act, and that the Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives, the having frankly confessed in a meeting of Democrats, that they were powerless to protect men in sympathy with the Union party. It is believed that a timely removal of the troops from the State would be unattended by any serious disturbance, and would have the effect of restoring confidence to the people, and preventing the further shedding of blood. Gen. Warmouth's call for troops is based upon the information received from all parts of the State, and is believed to be necessary to the preservation of peace.

Chase's Remarks.

The Richmond Star in commenting upon the statement that Mr. Chase had remarked while in Richmond that the Supreme Court was ready to declare the reconstruction laws constitutional, says if it be true that the Chief Justice desires or meditates with the Republican party he has chosen to keep that no question can be raised as to what his "friendship" will be.

Revenue Supervisors in Ohio.

It appears that Secretary McCulloch is unwilling to make two thirds of ones. In assigning the Supervisor of Revenue for the northern district, it is believed Mr. Rollins sent in the name of Richard Conroy, of Dayton.

Very Ill.

Mrs. Senator Trumbull is much worse this evening. The chances of her recovery appear very slight.

Attorney General Evarts's Opinion.

Mr. Evarts, in conversation with some of the New Hamden this evening, said so far as he had examined the question involved in Mr. Johnson's resignation, he did not think the President could treat it as unconditional.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1868.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The regulations for the allowance of drawbacks on account of rum under the provisions of the act imposing a tax on distilled spirits and for other purposes approved July 20, were this morning issued from the Treasury Department. It is directed that the allowance of drawback is limited by the terms of the law to account and rum, and no drawback will be allowed on account of a less degree of proof than 90 degrees by the hydrometer or instrument for ascertaining the proof of spirits under the revenue laws and collectors are directed to require the production of such evidence, to be satisfied in each case, but in question no less than 90 degrees proof. Rum containing not less than 90 degrees proof and not more than 100 degrees proof, and in casks containing not less than 40 gallons each, may be withdrawn for exportation without the payment of the tax and the regulations made in pursuance of law and the rules and regulations for drawbacks of alcohol and rum under the act of July 20th, 1868, the claim for drawback will be disallowed. Proof by affidavit will not be received in support of any claim for drawback. Collectors are authorized to examine claims, and will disallow in whole or in part claims found to be fraudulent or incorrect. Claims for drawback must be presented within two years from the time for exportation, and all claims pending and not finally acted upon at the time of the passage of the act of July 20th, 1868, may be presented for allowance under the provisions of that act. Claims for drawback will be allowed only on the basis and transfer of proof gallons actually exported. To entitle an exporter to allowance of drawback of taxes paid on spirits distilled from grain, he must have been the bona fide owner of the spirits on which the tax was paid at the time of exportation, and such exportation is to be made, as appointed in duplicate, stating fully the quantities to contain the proof gallons thereof, the number and serial numbers thereof, the kind of spirits, whether rectified or not, and the name of the distiller by whom the spirits were distilled, and the name and address of the person to whom consigned, and the place of destination, and the vessel by which exported. Exporters will be required to give bonds in double the amount of drawback claimed on such alcohol or rum.

The following memorandum of instructions accompanies the regulations: If the claim for drawback is allowed, a draft for the amount found due will be forwarded from the Treasury Department. Exporters to avoid unnecessary delay in receiving their drafts, are required to furnish with their applications in full on the application for allowance of drawback. For the discharge and cancellation of the export bond, the same certificate and other evidence will be required as in case of the refunding of taxes on spirits exported. Applications for bonds for export of imported merchandise exported from the United States under the rules and regulations made in pursuance of section 25 of the act of July 20th, 1868, and bonds are to be transferred in connection with such merchandise are to be filed with the collector of the district in which the exportation is made

The Daily Commercial

OFFICE, ST. GEORGE T. DOS.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and, from daily and fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph extensively, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

In point of the advance placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly receive them each month. There is either for Manufacturer, Jobber, or Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORGAN CHRISTY, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. HOWE, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. H. H. Bates,	13. Samuel Eaton,
2. W. A. Pollock,	14. S. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Wiley,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. John Stewart,
5. Thomas F. McGill,	17. George W. Scott,
6. J. B. Bringgerhoff,	18. A. G. Olmsted,
7. Peter C. Heaton,	19. James Gill,
8. Wm. Elliott,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Harris Hoover,	21. J. K. Long,
10. David W. Lusk,	22. Wm. Ewing,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Mann.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILLIS, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—E. B. PLACE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAWRENCE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN SELLEY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. L. MCCLAY.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. WILSON.

THE peace that Seymour talks of in his letter is the peace of death for freedom and those equal rights for which Republicans have so long contended; a peace in which the victorious in war will gladly shall surrender themselves basely and send to their fates.

SEYMOUR asks what has been done with the money collected during the last eight years. Republicans reply, spent in prosecuting a war of which such as he were the cause, and in establishing civil governments in States where life and property were insecure through the sympathy which received from such men as Horatio Seymour.

WHAT connection can Horatio Seymour have with working men, or working men with Seymour? When he throws out a bait to catch them in allusion to their lengthened hours of toil, to meet the increased expenses of their households, he quite omits to tell them that he and his ilk were the cause of the expenses, that the war and all the concomitants might be laid to their charge. They must accept the fact, if he does so well.

THE begging attempt to make it appear that inasmuch as Congress will be Republican anyway, to harm can result from his election, is the amusing part of Seymour's letter. The history of Andrew Johnson's administration is a sufficient answer to Mr. Seymour's argus. The country fully realizes the necessity of having harmony between the Legislative and Executive branches of the government. Seymour's admission that Congress will be Republican amounts in itself to an argument in favor of GRANT.

SEYMOUR says that he is for peace; that the country wants peace; and he promises peace if the people will only elect him and BLAIR. But the peace he speaks of is the kind BLAIR promises, through violent and revolutionary measures—the peace which the Chicago Convention proclaimed in 1864—the peace which was to be secured only by stopping the war and recognizing the independence of the South. Except as the country desires peace, the Seymour peace will never be accepted. The people are prepared to reject Seymour and his offer.

THE reports of marching and blood in Louisiana are the first Seymour and BLAIR guns of the campaign. The cut condition of things in that State is the legitimate result of the spirit awakened all over the South by the Tammany Convention. The same spirit was powerful before the Ku Klux Democracy. The rebels are determined to overthrow in advance their idea of a Democratic victory. The accounts given in another column remind one of the worst days of the rebellion, and convey some idea what would follow Seymour and BLAIR's election.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been compelled to "repudiate and disclaim" the "indecent speeches" of HOADLY, BOOTH, COOK and others, delivered since the close of the New York Convention. The *Enquirer* chooses that "these heathen leaders have no sense of their own," to say and be not, and all the time they were fighting to destroy the government. The reasons they were the same that rebels do them now. It is noteworthy that while the *Enquirer* is forced to repudiate HOADLY, the Pittsburgh *Post* indorses "every line and word" he has uttered.

THE conference of the Twenty-third Congressional District will meet at Prosper on Monday next, when another effort will be made to nominate a candidate. By a resolution adopted at the session of the Conference on Saturday, the several candidates were requested to consult together, with the view of calling the conference to making a nomination. If some one of the candidates would consider the success of Hon. THOMAS M. LOVERIDGE there would be no difficulty in making a nomination. If the candidates persist in remaining in the field, the Conference should, like a similar body in the Twentieth District, take up a new man.

THE city election, this year, will be held on the same day with the State election. This is a very important change, and every Republican voter in the city should understand the necessity of nominating such a ticket, at the primary elections on the 11th inst., as shall certainly unite the party, and thus contribute to the success of the State ticket. The Republicans have before them good material from which to select their candidates, and, under the "popular vote" system, they have a fair opportunity to express their preferences. The success of the State ticket, the restoration of Republican rule in our municipal government, and the continuance of the Crawford county system of making nominations, may all depend upon the manner in which the people conduct the primaries which on that day shall name the candidates. There are many conditions which should call out a full and thorough vote on next Saturday.

SEYMOUR's new policy. It is to undo the acts of Congress, give relief only to the South, make the State politically bound to the old doctrine of state sovereignty, and establish an aristocratic government. On the financial question he has no policy. He ignores all talk of his life, don't object to the greenback question, nor even mention how it is to be paid. He talks of meeting the national obligations with honor, but what will be the obligations of the country if the Democrats obtain power, and where would be the honor? He makes nothing under the disingenuous cry of "what has been done with the money?" as though everybody did not know that it has been spent in putting down a rebellion which half of his sympathizes.

SEYMOUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

First let us return hearty thanks that SEYMOUR does accept. That in view of the death the chill it caused to his party, he might decline the nomination, had come to be feared by Republicans and hoped by Democrats. The result is, Republicans are gratified and Democrats disappointed. The letter itself is as exactly like SEYMOUR's letters and speeches all through the war, written and spoken with the sole purpose of thwarting the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, that he might just as well have contented himself, after getting squarely on the platform, with merely adhering to his Fourth of July, 1863, speech, and similar efforts opposing the draft, emulating the riot, and pronouncing the war a failure and a crime, for his views in general as applicable to the time. He defended the rebellion as a persecuted people laboring for the defensive, and he denounced the Government as waging an unjust and oppressive war. In the same uniform tone, he now refers to the late rebel leaders as evincing nothing but a disposition perfectly humble, as asking only to be "let alone," and to the North as intent only on vengeance, usurpations, and every description of wrong. From 1861 to 1865 Horatio SEYMOUR wrote and spoke continually to arouse the Government, and create sympathy for and give aid and comfort to the rebellion. His letter accepting the Tammany nomination shows that he has not changed. Read it whichever way you will, the sum and substance of it is, the rebels were right, the Government was wrong; the Republicans should be put out, the rebels put in. Go back to the Chicago Convention of 1864, over which SEYMOUR presided. The war was pronounced a failure, and peace at any price, even the independence of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, was demanded. This was the key note of all of SEYMOUR's utterances. He has not changed it a particle.

The Tammany demagogue says truly that "the minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties," and that "without destruction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence." But we can tell him that this policy has been eliminated by the revolutionary and vindictive measures proposed by the Tammany Convention, in declaring the legislation of Congress "null and void," by the every where hailed opposition of BLAIR that the platform meets the arbitrary use of the army by SEYMOUR, in case he is elected, to set aside the Southern State governments and restore them as they existed before the war; and the different speeches of the everywhere overwhelming Democratic leadership of such unquestioned conspirators as HAMMOND, TOOMBS, COBB, WIGFALL, SOULE, FORNEY, WISE, who still declare that secession is not dead, but is alive as ever, and that in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be won everything for which the South fought. This is the source of apprehension among business men and others. It leads to the existence a peculiar interest; and it is in this that has filled the minds of Democrats with gloom, animated with confidence the supporters of GRANT, and given to the prospect a feeling of success it did not have previous to the Tammany nominations, the letters of BLAIR and the symptoms of a new rebellion in the South.

SEYMOUR ignores almost wholly the financial and altogether the greenback question. The PENDLETON theory finds no support in him, excepting his promise to stand on the platform, which is no concession, fairly as anything could be to his own declarations—wherein we have an agitation of SEYMOUR.

We therefore find SEYMOUR standing before the country in the attitude of defender of the rebellion, inasmuch as he incites the Government for doing those very things made necessary by a rebellion which incidental to protract and did everything in its power to assist. But for SEYMOUR and his friends North and South there would have been no rebellion, therefore no difficulties. It is for the crime whereof SEYMOUR and his friends stand accused that he is now on trial, and before an intelligent people the attempt which runs through his letter to arraign the Republicans as the contrivance of the Government for those things which the crime combined were only, will avail him nought.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

In every Presidential contest Pennsylvania has always been made a great and decisive battle ground, and hence the adage, "the Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union." The State election, which takes place in October, is therefore deemed important, as the result of the issue is hailed throughout the Union as indicating with certainty the success, in November, of the party which triumphs in the preliminary battle. We do not assert as a fact that the defeat of the Republican State ticket would necessarily be followed by a similar result at the Presidential election, but our success in October would not only guarantee our triumph in November, but the moral effect of the victory would be felt throughout the entire Union. The Democrats, flushed with their achievement last fall, are now quite boastful of their ability to carry the State in October, and are bending every energy in that direction. We must be active and vigilant, and prepare our plans for an overwhelming defeat of the Copperhead candidates, and the triumphant re-election of Gen. HARTRANFT and Gen. CAMPBELL. Our Democratic friends, in their zeal to secure success in October, will not stop at trifles. Colonel SCHEIBER, the Secretary of State, has caused candidates to announce among the government employees on Rock Island, Gen. HARTRANFT did not think the right hour less than ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and wrote to Colonel SCHEIBER for instructions. Gen. SCHEIBER says that the ten hours' system was not to be considered "ten hours' work, and the men were paid accordingly. The men were dissatisfied, asked for arrearage, but concluded to keep at their work. The men are, if that is the notion of the eight hour men, of what use is it? Many of them prefer to work ten hours and get ten hours' pay.

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THE Democratic papers have been publishing what purported to be a speech made by GEN. CASS at the Tammany Convention. The General writes that he has not been at New York in a year, and has made no speech within the last two months, so far as he is conscious, that remains in a fraud.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The report of the Board of Health in Chicago, shows one part of the city to be in an unhealthy state. The condition of Bear Slough is said to be awful. This mass of filth covers a superficial area of about 30,000 yards, and extending the depths of the same, makes a total of 20,000 cubic yards. The noxious emanations therefrom, affect in a sanitary point of view, a territory of 700,000 square yards. In the immediate district are 300 families, seven in a family. When the wind is from the Southwest the mortality from bad drainage is the worst, when from the South-west least deadly. The mortality amongst children is said to be very great from the effects of Bear Slough. The Sanitary Superintendent has been ordered to take measures to abate the nuisance at once.

The authorities of Canada are fully alive to the danger through the large influx of expectorants and thieves that have taken up their quarters there. The towns are properly guarded, the inhabitants generally on the alert, but in spite of all the precautions, the thieves manage, now and then, to make a haul.

There was "a high old time" at a circus in Flemingsburg, Kentucky. The current gave way, the elephant got loose, lions roared, women screamed, and a general rush took place. Outside it was fearfully dark, rained heavily and a regular rough and tumble scene ensued. There was, fortunately, no loss of life.

The salary of Count Bismarck is but $9,000 yearly.

The accident at the Music Hall, Manchester, England, whereby twenty-three persons were crushed to death, and others injured, is a warning to the world to provide plenty of egress from public buildings in case of alarm.

The woods on the shores of Lake Superior are reported to be rapidly burning up.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says that a cat in that place is bringing up a family of kittens and rats. The name of the owner of the cat and the street in which he resides are given.

Hamilton, Canada, appears to have gone wrong altogether with her authorities. The Police Chief has been dismissed, another appointed, and, as nobody wants him, he lets go. Charges of peculation common, the Council said to be dishonest, and a score of other grave charges, which the papers are here exposing.

A widow in Southern Nevada, who keeps a boarding house that pays well, has refused over one hundred young men, all of whom desire to help her in her hard duties. She thinks they have an eye to the profits, and prefers being her own master.

It is said that the debt for which TRAIN was arrested was paid a long time since, and that the Ellis Vale Company tried to get the money a second time. The real object of the arrest was said to be an attempt to stop TRAIN from lecturing.

In Winchester, Carnarvonshire, Wales, a man married another woman while his first wife was alive. The second wife knew her husband's former marriage, but the first wife knew her second husband was a married man. The virago rode her on a ladder all round the village, and subjected her at home without personal injury as a mark of shame.

A woman who had been deserted four years, claimed a youth of nineteen, a performer in a circus at Davenport, Iowa, as her long lost husband. The boy was in a fix. A photograph of the lost was produced, and the company sitting as judges decided that the woman had fixed on the wrong man.

Fred. Bidlack, the notorious maker and dealer in counterfeit money, has escaped from the St. Louis jail.

Wade Hampton's Colored Senators.

Speaking at Columbia, South Carolina, Wade Hampton made a promise in favor of colored men. Suppose that men of color as Senators in committees enter his thoughts. He said he would support colored men representing South Carolina that the new Republican Senators, Sawyer and Robertson.

The latter is a native of the State and one and men could represent the State with more justifiable honor and honesty.

That is an admission for Wade Hampton, the fire eater, to make. That colored men can do something equal to white men is an affairs in Democratic thought, but he said that colored men could represent a State with "justifiable honor and honesty," is startling for Hampton. We should like to know if there were not a goodly number of colored persons present when he made that admission?

What Seymour and Grant were Saying July 5th, 1863.

Seymour, still a member of the Democratic party, whose motto is accepted: "What seems to you the occasion to speak, forward!" call Seymour with others, at the Academy of Music, to a meeting, to which prom—ises of overwhelming and diversified" demonstration are given. Vicksburg, the opening scene" said Pember of the Messenger, the ton, "Banks, so long perhaps supposed to be in the air, has left Port Hudson engaged in the" fight, and the grand consolation of Union." "Then, sir, you believe that in the end commerce to be opened, the Mississippi to be free, the Confederacy, &c., &c., &c., to be crushed?" "I do, sir." "Then, sir, you are for the prosecution of the war?" "I am." "Then, sir, you are for the conscription?" "I am." "Then, sir, you are for the Government in the efforts to put down the rebellion, that he might just as well have contented himself, after getting squarely on the platform, with merely adhering to his Fourth of July, 1863, speech, and similar efforts opposing the draft, emulating the riot, and pronouncing the war a failure and a crime, for his views in general as applicable to the time. He defended the rebellion as a persecuted people laboring for the defensive, and he denounced the Government as waging an unjust and oppressive war. In the same uniform tone, he now refers to the late rebel leaders as evincing nothing but a disposition perfectly humble, as asking only to be "let alone," and to the North as intent only on vengeance, usurpations, and every description of wrong. From 1861 to 1865 Horatio SEYMOUR wrote and spoke continually to arouse the Government, and create sympathy for and give aid and comfort to the rebellion. His letter accepting the Tammany nomination shows that he has not changed. Read it whichever way you will, the sum and substance of it is, the rebels were right, the Government was wrong; the Republicans should be put out, the rebels put in. Go back to the Chicago Convention of 1864, over which SEYMOUR presided. The war was pronounced a failure, and peace at any price, even the independence of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, was demanded. This was the key note of all of SEYMOUR's utterances. He has not changed it a particle.

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The Course of Gold.

The upward course of gold reflects a general uneasiness which is not likely to abate during the continuance of the Presidential contest.

The renewal of speculation in gold is not altogether without cause. The exports of specie are sufficiently large to create apprehension as to the effect of any sudden increased drain, while the weakened condition of the Treasury renders imperative the check which the bulletin presented a marked case. The Secretary of the Treasury no longer controls the market, and as the banks have only a trifling commission, the sellers and buyers of gold are left to adjust rates as best they can. The aggregate excess of gold is, indeed, much greater under present arrangements; it would have been, and with the present expectations is only improvement is not probable. The speculative ebbs, then—looking more at the condition of the market—are become to a continued rise.

It must be remembered, however, that the course of gold is not the index of business. On the eve of the Democratic Convention. The premonition was that the adoption by a proscribe party of a platform committing it to compromises in respect of the payment of the bonds, and to unbinding republicans in respect of their position, would produce an immediate decline in the Frankfort and London markets. On this occasion the gold speculators acted. They reasoned, fairly enough, that with any fear in the minds of foreign holders as to the ultimate faith of the Government would begin a return of bonds, and a consequent addition to the floating debt, which the Treasury would have not settled the expectation. Foreign holders have more abiding confidence in the honor of the American Government than in the power of the Democratic Party. Hence the coming back. There is no consequence of the demand for gold from this cause. And to this extent the speculative movement is the justification.

On the other hand, it is not less true that there is no present likelihood of any large and fresh call on bonds, and that with a diminution or no augmentation of the currency, the necessity for shipping specie to meet maturing obligations abroad. Good fortune, so far, has enabled us to settle accounts with European creditors by transmitting national produce to pay. But for the enormous demand for bonds since the close of the war, the position of the country in regard to gold would have been much worse than it is. And in the absence of this lucky influence, we are no ground for expecting any sensible reduction of the premium. Indeed we can reasonably hope for little in the amount of grain exports as will affect the issues of bills and prevent the sending out of gold in payment for imported goods. The harvest is late in ripening, and the yield is not up to the proportions on which gold speculators rely.

The accident attitude will be the defeat of the party which is committed to the payment of the bonds in gold. The disturbing tendencies of the Democratic Party are not confined to its attack upon the bondholders. They are manifest in its attitude on the reconstruction question, and in the danger of insurrection contingent upon its success. There can be no absolute safety to the country while the affairs of the party in power remain among the possibilities. Foreign capital can be no strong expectation of putting down the price of gold pending a contest which may end in the installation of a President who has gone over to the opposition, and of a Vice President who notoriously promotes the revival of Southern slavery.

The investors of commerce and finance are deeply interested in the issues of the election, the result of which depends the removal or destruction of confidence in the credit and power of the country. This settled, the course of gold will then more nearly indicate the commercial and financial condition of the country, and will be subject to the ordinary laws of speculation, and the uncertainties of a period pregnant with just causes of anxiety.—*New York Times.*

The Cause of Disunion.

CARL SCHURZ, Missouri's member of Congress, made a speech at a recent Democratic ratification meeting, which is thus sketched in a Louisville paper: "He was enthusiastic in support of Seymour, and gave his reasons therefor. He said Seymour was nominated as a War Democrat, for the reason that no other could win. He was called a War Democrat, but he had never given up a single principle for which he contended in the days when a court it existed. In 1861, when the rebel troops were in Pennsylvania and the Government called on Seymour, who was then Governor of New York, to furnish troops to expel them, he answered in the same manner, if not in the same language, as the Governor of Kentucky in 1861, viz: that he would not send them. He did not send them, however, for the reason that he was unable to do otherwise."

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

The Union Malleable Iron Works.

We have long had to us a piece of malleable cast iron, pounded up, first into a ring, lapped, enlarged, bent and twisted into every conceivable form, as though it were so much brass, copper or lead. Were wrought iron treated in the same manner it would inevitably break. Those who are unacquainted with the peculiar properties of the article, will incline to the belief that we are in possession of a curiosity, while others who may be conversant with the manufacture of iron will regard it simply as a specimen of the perfection which has been attained in a branch of the trade but little known.

The manufacture of malleable cast iron has always been confined to a few individuals. The art, according to various reliable authorities, has been lost and rediscovered three different times. We have been shown the handle of a rude vessel, which in every respect resembles malleable cast iron, which, it is claimed was discovered in Wales in the thirteenth century. Whether the claim be true or false, however, there is abundant evidence to prove that malleable cast iron was made centuries before the art became known to modern iron manufacturers. In our day, it is claimed as a discovery as late as 1804, when it began to attract attention in England, where the discoverer received a patent, but the article did not come into general use until 1826, or later. To-day it takes the place of thousands of articles which formerly were made of wrought iron, at a cost five times greater than similar articles now made from malleable iron. What is termed saddlery hardware is now almost wholly malleable iron castings. It is also largely used in agricultural machinery, is made into buggy wrenches, circle plates, axle ties, rub irons, hold-backs, check loops, &c., &c. The fancy, silver-plated stirrups, bits and rosettes the reader observes now-a-days are made out of malleable cast iron. This trade, we need scarcely add, is a very large one. The concern which heads this article is engaged in this business exclusively.*

This concern makes two hundred patterns of bits, varying from the plainest one, and three-fourths of an inch inner ring at seventy cents per dozen, to the large fancy loop bits at twelve and a half dollars per dozen, a hundred patterns of stirrups, from the plainest ladies' stirrup, at one dollar and forty cents per dozen pairs, to the broad, taper handle, solid hammered men's stirrup at five dollars and fifty cents per dozen pairs, and other articles in like quantities.

THE PATTERNS.

The portion of the article of iron which attracts the curious is extremely difficult to account for. For the purpose the castings are placed in casting boxes filled with sand, and the impressions of each pattern left in the sand. The moulder is provided with a number of iron wedges, which the moulding sand occupies as fast as it is removed from the castings. To facilitate this object sand and gravel are placed in the moulding box, and the moulder, by the use of those iron cleaning tweers are constantly in operation. The castings, when thoroughly freed from the moulding sand, after wards pass through a process of annealing, which consists of heating in a furnace, when it receives a coating of wood and iron, in which heavier castings are placed, which cleans them thoroughly and gives them a fine polish.

THE STEEL BOXES AND POKERS.

A large portion of the work made in the establishment is composed of wrought iron and malleable cast iron combined. For instance, the part, or mouthpiece of a bit may be malleable cast iron, and the cheeks of malleable iron. The same remark applies to the establishment of wrought iron and malleable cast iron, which are commonly employed in making bits. The other forges are employed in making bits. The other forges are employed in making bits. The other forges are

The Daily Commercial

Early History of Confectionation.

History of the Discovery of Beer by Dr. A. W. Bass, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Freedom, Pa., from a Discourse, the Text of which was Genesis xl. 11.

This book, out of which Moses is reading to the subject of which it treats. It is divided into three parts. The contents of the early entertainment of the Psychians is also. The grasp of power with the Romans, known as Caesar Wayne's, upheld at the war for the emigration of territory that had previously been "pulled up." There was expert of enterprise, stimulated by the love of adventure, which brought a good case of settlers from the East, while the district had years from the claims of the French and Indian wars, much of the excitement which had threatened to interfere with some progress disappeared.

The late Joseph Sorenson, an author who wrote concerning those times, says: "From 1760 to 1770, a most extensive work of grace was experienced in the churches of Cross Creek, Upper Buffalo, Chartiers, Pigeon Creek, Bethel, Lebanon, Ten Mile, Cross Roads and Mill Creek, being about more than a thousand persons were brought into the Kingdom of Christ." From 1770 to 1780 another notice of great and glorious work engaged by the churches generally throughout Western Pennsylvania, extending to the new settlements north of Pittsburgh." (The district of which the first portion of the book treats is Pennsylvania history embraces all the State) Christian and settlements north and north-west of the Ohio and Allegheny River. From Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio river on the south, to Lake Erie on the north, and from the Allegheny River on the east, to Hancock county on the west, embracing the whole of what is now the Synod of Wheeling, with portions of the Synods of Wheeling, Indiana and Pittsburgh.

The notices of the loss of ministers, have seen nine noted in the vineyard of the Lord, entered over that vast tract of country. The early labors of the Presbytery were not fruitful: they counted at the time as that they might see seeds in Christ. Almost all the ministers had been brought up to toil, were hardy, suffering, and endure the ministry with physical constitutions unusually healthy, and much time on the great work there was to do. It is pleasant to read of sickness of the first ministers being attended in theology in Dr. McMillan's log cabin. There is honorable mention of Robert Lee, who, during the winter at Cannonsburg, "was engaged in clearing land from brush, and in order not to remove upon the labor of study and confusion, had labored at cutting logs and kindling fire at night." The success in which the author portrays the labors of the early fathers of the Presbytery of this section will call forth general approval. He makes allowance for their difficulties, for the unfavorable feeling entertained by the people, and without counting them into swindlers, gives them just praise. The early ministers of the Presbytery of "this afford upon the labors of the ministry after the active powers of the intellect had begun to exhibit themselves or as not to be easily moved discouragements certainly not favorable to the full development of the mind and the efficient exercise of the powers of thought." "Rules were then reasonable. They had not found their way into the wilderness of the West, and if they had, the ministers had neither money to purchase nor time to read." Warned of Samuel Tate, the pioneer of Beaver county, who made his preparation for the pulpit while following the plough. At the time of the organization of the Presbytery of Erie, there was not a bridge from the Ohio river to Lake "Erie, and often has the missionary been obliged to swim the creek or river on the Sabbath morning, preach in his dripping garments, and hasten on to fulfill some other appointment."

The ministers shared with the people all the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. They relied in a great measure on their farms, and as lands were cheap each minister owned a farm, which, as it increased in value became a small independency against old age.

The Presbytery of Erie was created by the Synod of Virginia in 1801, and was the third that was organized, west of the Alleghany Mountains. The territory was within the bounds of the Synod of Virginia. To go to Synod was to minister a work of danger and difficulty, and so in 1801, what is known now as the Presbytery of Erie was erected by the Synod of Virginia.

There are so many points of interest in connection with early worship, so many well written accounts of the rise and progress of churches, that we must refer the reader to the work. A perusal of Mr. Paterson's diary, who was stationed in Ohio county, Ohio, shows that he rode eighteen miles to preach to one person. One may, moreover, observe that Mr. Paterson's calling as a minister was far from profitable. "November 21, Sunday, 1802, rode nine miles to John Scott's. Lectured to twenty persons on the parable of the Sower. Received one dollar. In the evening rode seven miles to Thomas Sterrison's."

The mission of Sandusky at last, to collect or to convert and civilize the Indians, did not meet with much success. Mr. McCurdy undertook the task, but was disgusted at the treatment he received from the "noble red men he tried to teach." The author, expressed with more or regard to the children of what was then a wilderness, wrote, "Such is their ingratitude, that about ten conditions will become their well-disposed pastor in the least degree, will represent pastor the face and countenance of the most inveterate and malicious and intentional foes of our injury. They will lie in the most deliberate manner, and to answer any selfish purpose."

Almost exactly was changed for that in here or comes, which the author thinks did not improve the tone.

[illegible]

There is a lesson for those Presbyterians who will not sing any thing but Rouse's version of the Psalms, from the life of good old Samuel Porter of the Presbytery of Baltimore. He was at a prayer meeting where the people were singing with great animation.

[illegible]

Samuel Porter, the owner of the structure, was distressed and grumpy inquired to lose a hymn sung not according to Rouse; got after to last heard a few time he joined in the sing, saying to himself, as he afterwards remarked, "If my conscience won't let me sing, I'll ring to sing."

The author, in a masterly way, treats of the old prejudice for hymns. He says: "Those old Puritans had been hallowed in their minds as being connected with the sacred memory of early years, as associated with the family altar, as having long sung by the vocalist now upon earth, but lovely on the heights of Mount Zion." Writing of the new version these and the more virulent he says: "The change was not accomplished without a struggle. Men's feelings, passions, prejudices, were sometimes all in the way. Sometimes the sound of a hymn, or even the sight of a hymn book, would overcome all devotional feeling and all desire for worship and induce a spectre to retire from the house of God."

The author tells a story of Mr. Riggs's precursor of Covington and Unity Churches. Mr. Riggs introduced now and then a hymn. A foreign looking Minister one Sunday, when the hymn was about being sung said, "you that," and proceeded up the aisle toward the pulpit, crying, "If you dinna you that, I'll go up and pull ye from by the neck." So the objector did not have his way but he left to return no more.

The history of the Presbytery of Erie the first twenty years is full of stories of interest. It is romance, though such a writer as Mr. Barnes, to make the acquaintance of the early Presbyterian fathers, of whom he says, "though dead, they yet speak; speak to the churches, speak to us, their younger brethren, telling us—

[illegible]

The second part of the valuable work is devoted to the origin of Reformed Presbyterians, and part three to Historical Notices of Churches. The third part, connected with the first, shows what has been accomplished since the commencement of the century, how the Presbytery is building, saving increased, and the exertion multiplied. The work is full of interest, and should be read by all who have the best interests of the early growth of Presbyterianism in this district and who have congregational notice of Reformed ministers and historical notes of the churches. For that large class Mr. Barnes has produced a volume that will be one of standard value.

Rather Vacuous Sentiment.

For one is well enough, without personalities, the opinionated and mouthing "fuss and feathers," the outlook piece of worthlessness modern civilization insanely cultivates and diffuses; but one cannot be without conversation. If there had been no common or sacred, no good or private, no saying of some in any part of the globe during the past century, who does not see that the world would have been happier? But would it have been happier? There had been no ship, no salon, no whist, only on the one and the same thing a time time and no conversation. And yet some people are dull. Did they ever hear more than the saloon? In the pulpit subject more than the dress of the ladies in the church? Do you feel the force of the stands which you sing a few moments ago?

"Time flies more on, who are mercifully removing the veil which hides from our eyes the events that are hastening on to their work. Some of them are golden created when it even more complete than this, and larger. All to measure is in for the "king of terror." And how did he come to be king of all birds, and the scare a golden crown? Well, he won the honor in a competitive examination. The bird who flew highest was to reign, and when the owls stopped from exhaustion, the wren, who had hidden in the feathers, flew higher still. It is almost as hard to find the nest of a water wagtail as it is to shoot him, and that is a thing not easily done, as many a boy can tell. I have found that thing, and have all in old, dilapidated time since, and at new water. The wagtail is almost as fond of building as the duck is. A confined spot is as well the wagtail cock, the little quick twitch that he gives his tail, and his piping call, for a mate; does not beg as other small birds do, but steps over back before from the woods, but not a chicken. The bird is the youngest superstition among the birds of heaven, the four wings of geese that migrate together on the ground look more like the part of some small animal than like a nest. But the magpie is grand master of the craft, the most wonderful of all birds in building. He took into some of its higher secrets. The wren is the lowest part of the nest was made, the cock, seeing it to be to his very like his own, said, in his Scottish, concealed tone, "I see nothing wrong in this at all, I know it all before." "Well, if so, be all to it, you must go to building," said the magpie in a rage, and would never allow them to how to rear a nest or put in a throne, no how it was easy, or to carpet it with hair and wool.

Birds' Nests.

There is a distinct delight for every different nest—from the thrush's, the cosy cottage, four of which sate off its little eggs so well, to the goldfinch's, the cozy home of moss, exquisitely perfect in shape, made of the grey moss that grows upon the apple trees, in which the goldfinch loves to build, lined with a beautifully wrought texture of hair and wool, and containing four little pearls speckled with pale red. The linnet's nest resembles the goldfinch's. It is about as like it, that is, as a duff cap is like a china one of the same pattern. The blackbird's eggs are small, white, mottled with blue, the nest is made of moss and fibrous roots. The bullfinch lays white eggs, spotted with brown red, and it builds its nest in all sorts of holes and corners. I have known one to build, year after year, in the hole under a wash-tub used for the pump, and another in a hole in the wall of a house. The wren's nest is one to a ground, domed being so completely round and round. It is a strange puzzle to discover how it gets in as big as it is, often built in dwelling with no leaves, and by those you may sometimes find it, for even the bird's wonderful instinct does not fail it then. It is hard to find it, however, to be careful in approaching it, for the bird is so easily made to forsake the nest she owns. For one complaint you will find that the nest is not there, but that the bird has vanished entirely. The nest of the dove was golden crested wren is even more complete than this, and larger. All to measure is in for the "king of birds." And how did he come to be king of all birds, and the scare a golden crown? Well, he won the honor in a competitive examination. The bird who flew highest was to reign, and when the owls stopped from exhaustion, the wren, who had hidden in the feathers, flew higher still. It is almost as hard to find the nest of a water wagtail as it is to shoot him, and that is a thing not easily done, as many a boy can tell. I have found that thing, and have all in old, dilapidated time since, and at new water. The wagtail is almost as fond of building as the duck is. A confined spot is as well the wagtail cock, the little quick twitch that he gives his tail, and his piping call, for a mate; does not beg as other small birds do, but steps over back before from the woods, but not a chicken. The bird is the youngest superstition among the birds of heaven, the four wings of geese that migrate together on the ground look more like the part of some small animal than like a nest. But the magpie is grand master of the craft, the most wonderful of all birds in building. He took into some of its higher secrets. The wren is the lowest part of the nest was made, the cock, seeing it to be to his very like his own, said, in his Scottish, concealed tone, "I see nothing wrong in this at all, I know it all before." "Well, if so, be all to it, you must go to building," said the magpie in a rage, and would never allow them to how to rear a nest or put in a throne, no how it was easy, or to carpet it with hair and wool.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLARK BAR, HOOP, SHEET AND PLATE IRON.

SHOE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
SPIKE AND NAIL IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 56 and 60 lbs to yard;
FLUE IRON, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
BOAT AND BARGE SPIKES;
HORSE SHOE NAILS;
SMOOTH FINISH BAR AND SHAPE;
SMOOTH BAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
SMOOTH CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
SMOOTH CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PUNCHED AND SQUARED HOLLOW STAY BOLTS;
PUNCHED AND SQUARED FLUED BOLTS;
SLOTTED AND BRACED BAR.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
139 WATER AND 138 FRONT STS.
BRANCH OFFICE:
NOS. 24, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
HORSE AND MULE SHOE BOLTS,
WAGON AND SHOE BOLTS,
COACH AND CAR BOLTS,
MILL AND MINE BOLTS,
PLOW AND SHOVEL BOLTS,
MACHINE AND FARM BOLTS,
CARRIAGE AND PLOW BOLTS,
HOT PRESSED NUTS,
CUT AND FORGED NUTS,
TAPER AND BOTTOMING TAPS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON BOLTS AND NUTS,
T. H. WROUGHT WASHERS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON BOILER AND TANK RIVETS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK ROUND HEAD RIVETS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK FLAT HEAD RIVETS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK COUNTER SUNK RIVETS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK PAN HEAD RIVETS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK OVAL HEAD RIVETS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK BUTTON HEAD RIVETS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK COACH SCREWS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK SQUARE AND HEXAGON HEAD CAP SCREWS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUT SET SCREWS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK HEXAGON HEAD SET SCREWS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK FLAT AND OVAL COUNTER SUNK HEAD SET SCREWS,
BRIGHT AND BLACK HEXAGON

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

BELTING AND HOSE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BROKER.

BOILERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

CLOTH DEALERS.

COMMISSION PRODUCE.

COPPER WORK.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

CARPETS.

CRACKER BAKERS.

DRY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS.

DRUGGISTS—WHOLESALE.

DEALERS IN VINEGAR.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

FILE MANUFACTURERS.

FURNISHING GOODS.

FOUNDRIES.

FLOUR DEALER.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

GROCERS.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HARDWARE.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON WORK.

IRON SAFES, &C.

IRON RAILINGS FENCES.

INSURANCE.

JEWELERS.

LEATHER DEALERS.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

LOOKING GLASSES.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

MARBLE YARD.

MUSIC DEALERS.

MECHAN'L ENGINEERING.

MILLINERY, &C.

MACHINERY.

NEWSPAPERS.

PHYSICIAN.

PLANING MILL.

PATENTS.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK.

ROOFING.

STEEL WORKS.

STEAM PUMPS.

SPICES, COFFEES &C.

STOVES AND CRATES

STOVES AND TINWARE.

SEGARS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

STEAM CUAGES.

STORAGE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

TOBACCO.

TINNERS' STOCK.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Republican Headquarters, City Hall open every day. County Committee meet every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Meteorological Observations.

Furnished daily by Prof. Lapham & Barrett, Junction of Liberty and Penn streets.

Thermometer, August 6, 1868.

7 A. M. ..... 71 Degrees.
12 M. ..... 84 "
3 P. M. ..... 86 "
6 P. M. ..... 82 "
9 P. M. ..... 77 "

Barometer—Second reading, at 3 P. M., 29.00 inches.

Rain fell during the night.

Personal.—Hiram Mitchell, assistant for Erie, Huron and Sandusky counties, Ohio, is in the city.

Personal.—Captain Parry, a number of our merchants and others are tendering a reception to Captain Parry, this evening.

Fire Extinguished.—The extension of the north front of the Birmingham Passenger Railway Bridge was this afternoon in progress of being.

Saw Logs.—Workmen are engaged putting down saw carriage on Stanhope street, Seventh ward.

Stock in Limbo.—The cow pony mule arrested on Penn avenue, yesterday morning, on suspicion of being a recent robbery, is now in the lock-up. Claimants can get possession.

Thirty-one Days Water.—The Superintendent of the Third and Fifth-ward Public and Bath Houses will open the Bath House on Wednesday, to complete the possession of a thirty-one days water.

Re-Lighting Banks.—The Citizens Passenger Railway company are re-lighting their track on Penn avenue, between Fifth and Taylor streets, Twenty-fourth ward, the wood work having been put in that day.

Collision on the Road.—A coal laden Diamond Route, driving on River avenue, Allegheny, collided with a car on Wednesday, and had to be repaired.

Road Accident Bank Book Claim.—The Allegheny Bank, of our city, is negotiating for a match with the Exhibition Bank, of Manhattan, New York, the game to be played on the grounds of the United States, in the latter part of this month.

Board of Work.—In accordance with an ordinance passed by Councils, a new board work is being laid on the pavement on the north side of Diamond, in the rear of the Court House, from Smithfield to Grant street, to the new sidewalk.

Laying a New Track.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have a force of workmen employed in laying a new track on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the Birmingham property, fronting on Liberty street.

Bank Statement.—The Second National Bank of Allegheny has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Second National Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Citizens' National Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Commercial National Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Third National Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Union National Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Merchants' Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

Bank Statement.—The Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

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Bank Statement.—The Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh has published its statement of its condition at the close of business on the 4th inst. The statement is in the usual form and shows a healthy condition of affairs.

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